

# The Massillon Independent.

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XXXVII—NO. 22

## The Capture of Ponce.

The Most Important City in the Island of Porto Rico.

## THE ANSWER TO SPAIN READY.

The Letter now in the Hands of the French Ambassador—Spain Will Object to any Cessions in the Philippines—General Merritt is at Manila—Chief Aguinaldo May Make Trouble.

### The Capture of Ponce.

PORT OF PONCE, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat *Dixie* yesterday. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major General Miles arrived here this morning about daylight with General Ernst's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon. The American troops are pushing towards the mountains and will join General Henry with his brigade at Yauca, which has been captured by our troops. The fight before the latter place on Thursday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and was routed by our infantry. General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts and the enemy retreated to Yauca, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only three were slightly wounded. The Porto Ricans were glad the American troops had landed, and said they were all Americans and would join our army.

More than twenty-five thousand men have been designated for the Porto Rican campaign. At least six thousand are on the island, while from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand more have sailed. The remainder will be rushed forward as fast as transports can be sent to points of embarkation. Colonel Hecker goes to New York tonight to make arrangements for additional vessels.

Ponce may be considered the commercial metropolis of Porto Rico. It is situated on a rich plain, surrounded by gardens and plantations, three miles north of the seashore. There are hot springs in the neighborhood which are highly appreciated by invalids. Along the beach in front of the port are extensive warehouses, in which the produce of the interior, forwarded through Ponce, is stored for shipment. The population of Ponce is variously estimated between 35,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, which is about 10,000 more than San Juan, the capital city of the island. Ponce has a number of fine buildings, among which are the town hall, two theaters, three churches, one of which is Protestant, the charity and the women's asylums, the customs house, the market and two barracks. The road between the seaside and the city is a fine promenade, surrounded by beautiful residences. The bay of Ponce is two and a half miles across, and the harbor is protected by several small islands. The port is generally known as La Playa de Ponce. It has about 1,500 inhabitants. The city of Ponce was founded in 1752. According to the latest statistics, the municipal district of Ponce has 17 sugar estates, 102 coffee plantations and 560 minor plantations. Yauca is situated on the southern foot of the low mountains of the interior, and is a place of much commercial importance, collecting the sugar, tobacco and other products of a considerable area and sending them for shipment to Ponce, with which city it is connected by sea. The population of Yauca is about 9,000.

### M. Cambon Has Our Answer.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—The cabinet, which adjourned at 10 o'clock, decided to leave the Philippines' government open for the present, to be determined later by a commission appointed by the United States and Spain. Meanwhile the United States will exercise control over Manila harbor and the surrounding territory. An answer was submitted to M. Cambon at 2 p. m. Other matters agreed on were the same as yesterday, about the cession of all the islands in the West Indies except Cuba; the Spanish sovereignty of Cuba to be relinquished to the United States to control till a stable government is formed; coaling station in the Ladronez and perhaps the Carolines; no assumption of Spain's debts; no indemnity demanded from Spain. It is understood the United States is to acquire a naval station in the Philippines. A Spanish-American commission is to have charge of the entire question of peace, on condition that the Spanish troops are removed immediately from Cuba and Porto Rico.

### May be Made Public Today.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Day has announced that the official outline of the reply to Spain will prob-

[Continued on Third Page]

## DATE DECIDED UPON.

Grocers' Picnic to be Held August 10 at Chippewa.

### THE REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Things Were Agreed Upon at the Meeting Wednesday Afternoon—Business Men Will be Asked to Close Their Stores—Arrangements for the Ball Game.

The Massillon Retail Grocers' Association was in session in the J. O. U. A. M. hall for an hour on Wednesday afternoon, at which time it was decided that the fifth annual picnic should be held on August 10 at Chippewa lake. The committee reported that a rate of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children had been secured on the C. L. & W. railway, and that the company had given assurance of good accommodations. There will be no such delays as that which made the trip to Silver lake so unpleasant last year.

The Military band will accompany the picnic. There will be no charge for dancing. The Military band orchestra will be in attendance. The ladies' drawing will be held as usual. There will be all kinds of sports, according to the report of the committee, and among them will be a baseball game between teams picked from the ranks of the grocers and the butchers and their employees. That is the plan at present, but should this prove to be unsatisfactory, the grocers will play a game with their clerks. Cash prizes of \$10 to the winner and \$5 to the loser will be offered, and a great deal in the way of merchandise will also be awarded.

All business men will be asked to close their respective stores on the day of the picnic. Cards announcing the fact that the store in which it appears will be closed will be presented to all who make application.

The attendance of the meeting was good. In the absence of W. A. Sonnenhalter, who was out of the city, W. B. Martin officiated as secretary.

### OTHER NEW FLAGS.

Russell & Company's Employees Will Have Some More Raisings.

The employees of Russell & Company have great plans. They want another flag, so that under any conditions one can be kept at the top of the pole if so desired.

"The men at the works," said one of the prime movers today, "who are the possessors of what is undoubtedly the finest flag along the Pennsylvania railway line from Pittsburg to Chicago, it being so declared by the men of the road, have decided to complete the equipment by the purchase of another flag of the same size as the one they now have. The flag they now have will be run up for the day every morning at 5:30 o'clock, while the new one will be used only on special occasions. They will also at the same time secure three sets of forty flags each of the flags of other nations, the size of the same to be three feet by two feet. In addition to this, fourteen flags, comprising the international signal code will be secured, as well as five pennants, six feet long and one foot wide. All of them will be of the best bunting. This entire display of colors will be used in honor or by way of celebration of important events of the present war and upon other special national days or occasions.

"They will be arranged upon the halliards with which the magnificent pole erected last Saturday upon the lawn in front of the works of Russell & Co., is provided. One set of flags will designate the navies of the world, and the flags will be arranged one above the other in the order of the strength of the naval power of each nation. Another set will represent the land forces in the order of their strength, and the other the commercial importance. The whole arrangement is unique, and will be instructive to many minds that have grown somewhat rusty, and is the result of the enthusiasm of the men in following the events of the hour."

Another man remarked today, "these flags will belong to the whole force at Russell & Co.'s, and whenever there is anything worthy of it we can celebrate with the colors of any nation, and 'The Stars and Stripes Forever'." That the whole will be a fine addition to what is known as the "shop paraphernalia," goes without saying.

### THE MILITARY BAND.

Money for its Maintenance is Being Solicited.

Thomas C. Brown, manager of the Military band, is soliciting cash subscriptions for that organization and is meeting with flattering success. The band is now on a better footing than it has been for years, and is compared favorably with any band in the state. Sufficient financial support is lacking, however, and it is hoped that this may be forthcoming. The band is in need of new uniforms and other necessary articles to complete the paraphernalia which will be purchased as soon as the treasury is sufficiently imbursed. In speaking of the band today, several citizens stated that the city council should create a fund of not less than \$500 per year for its maintenance. This is done in neighboring cities and as Massillon now has a band to be proud of the city should offer it material assistance.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. See at all druggists.

### SUICIDE AT ORRVILLE.

Jacob Bair Cuts His Throat Before Daylight This Morning.

ORRVILLE, July 28.—Jacob Bair committed suicide this morning before daylight by cutting his throat. He had intended to go Cleveland today for examination, as he has been sick for some time. Mr. Bair has been a resident of this place for 40 years, and was quite wealthy. He leaves a wife and several grown up children.

## WILL POOL INTERESTS.

Zoarites Will Re-organize Their Colony.

ONLY A FEW TO WITHDRAW.

Many Members Think a Separate Existence Would Ruin Them—Plans for the Division of the Vast Estate Nearly Completed—The Situation.

Preparations for the distribution of the Zoarite's property are about completed, and within the next few days each member of the society will receive approximately \$12,000, and the colony will disband. The arrangements for abandoning their communistic method of living have been in progress for several months, and skillful lawyers have prepared the vast estate for equal division among the colonists. Zoar, however, will remain as it is probably until the last of all the members of the society have passed away. Already it has been arranged to continue the hotel, brewery and store under its former management, and the older members are now preparing to pool their interests and reorganize the colony under the yet existing laws and regulations.

Their project is also endorsed by a number of the young members and probably less than one-third of the Zoarites will withdraw when the division of property is accomplished. These are the instigators of the existing trouble, but of late have lost ground through the combined efforts of the older and more influential members. Those dissatisfied with the society and its government will be permitted to depart, while the new colony will certainly prosper. The older members consider that a separate existence would result in their ruin, they having become so used to the communistic way of living, and that they would reap a profit by combining.

### CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Interesting Items from the County—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, July 28.—The county commissioners will likely name today a person to fill the unexpired term of Treasurer Geib, deceased. There is considerable speculation as to who will secure the appointment, and as Deputy T. Harvey Smith has declined to accept, Hiram Doll is looked upon with favor.

Another joint meeting of the Stark and Wayne county commissioners will be held Friday to consider the Newman creek ditch matter. At the meeting on Monday several damage claims were presented, the most important being a claim of \$6,000 filed by the Pennsylvania Railway Company. The commissioners will go over the ground on Friday and the chances are that the ditch will be granted in spite of the opposition, as a majority of the property owners involved want the improvement.

Thomas H. Landor began suit today against Edward Gounot and others to recover \$64 due on a promissory note. W. S. Sprinkle has sued L. A. Chaslin, of Wilmet, to recover \$684 alleged to be due him for repairing a dwelling. Both claims are secured by mortgages and foreclosure is desired.

### EPHRAIM PICKENS TREASURER.

Selected by the County Commissioners on Thursday.

CANTON, July 29.—The county commissioners on Thursday appointed Ephraim R. Pickens treasurer of Stark county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Treasurer Geib. The commissioners consulted the late treasurer's family and Deputy Smith before making the appointment, and all were pleased with the selection. Mr. Pickens is a resident of Washington township, and was selected by Mr. Geib as his second deputy. Mr. Pickens has spent the greater part of the past four years in the office. Mr. Pickens will be required to give bond in the sum of \$375,000, as required by law, and will receive as his compensation one-sixth of the net fees of the office for the last six months of Mr. Geib's term, which ends September 5th. He expects to take charge of the office Monday.

### OFFICERS WERE ELECTED.

Stock Holders of the Elm Run Company Met.

The stockholders of the Elm Run Coal Company held a special meeting in the office of J. F. Pocock, for the purpose of filling vacancies on the board of directors and electing officers. The directors elected were W. Schafer, of Cleveland, C. A. Suhr, of Cleveland, James A. Wilson, J. C. Haring and J. F. Pocock, of Massillon. Schafer succeeds Mr. Beidle, whose interest in the company was purchased by Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Suhr succeeds Henry Huber, deceased. The directors then selected officers as follows: President, W. Schafer; J. C. Haring, treasurer; J. F. Pocock, secretary. Some of the stockholders, with Mr. Haring, spent Wednesday afternoon inspecting the superb mines of the Elm Run and Pocock Coal companies.

## STATE HOSPITAL NEWS

Interesting Paragraphs About the Massillon Institution.

### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FRIDAY.

Superintendent Hohe and Architect Sperry, of Sykesville, Md., Inspect the Various Buildings—The Right of Way Controversy About Settled.

Dr. G. H. Hohe, medical superintendent of the new state hospital at Sykesville, Md., and his architect, Mr. Sperry, were the guests of Dr. A. B. Richardson, superintendent of the Massillon hospital for insane on Friday. Supt. Hohe and Architect Sperry spent the day inspecting the various departments of the Massillon institution and departed in the evening greatly pleased with their visit and with the method employed by Dr. Richardson here. The Sykesville institution is also being erected on the cottage plan and Architect Sperry is now preparing plans for another group of buildings. The object in visiting the Massillon hospital was to secure pointers. Dr. Richardson stated today that the opening of the Massillon hospital might not be accomplished on August 15th, as was the intention, but may be delayed a week or ten days. There are a few things about some of the buildings which are not yet completed, and, therefore, the contractors have not turned the buildings over. Neither have the architects completed their inspection, and until the report of the latter is made, the buildings cannot be formally accepted by the board of trustees. All work is progressing splendidly, however, and the furniture is arriving in big consignments almost daily.

With regard to the right of way for the C. L. & W. switch to the hospital site, which has been delayed for weeks by the failure of the trustees to effect satisfactory arrangements with certain property owners, Superintendent Richardson stated that the outlook was most favorable and that a compromise was near at hand. In his opinion the trustees at their next meeting will complete negotiations.

The arrival of the hook and ladder truck on Thursday completed the firefighting equipment. This consists of a chemical engine, ladder truck, numerous Babcock extinguishers, which are distributed conveniently in the various buildings and the water tower, and an abundance of hose. The tower affords a water pressure of 125 pounds, and hydrants are located at various places about the grounds. The equipment is formidable, and sufficiently strong to cope with any difficulty with fire that may arise.

Representatives of the Robert H. Evans Company, who secured the contract for erecting five cottages and the office and superintendent's buildings, are in the city arranging to begin work at once. Mr. Evans will arrive either tonight or Monday. The bid of the Evans Company was about \$7,000 less than that of Meyers & Co., the present contractors. The protest filed by Meyers & Co., has been withdrawn.

### TREASURER GEIB'S WILL.

The Document Filed for Probate Today—Lydia Geib Executrix.

CANTON, July 30.—The will of the late County Treasurer Jacob Geib has been filed for probate. To his wife, Lydia Geib, all the residue of the estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed during her natural life, with privilege to sell if necessary. At the death of the wife the estate is to be divided equally between the two daughters, Emma and Sylvia, or their heirs. Should either of the daughters die before their mother, leaving no children, the share of the property above devised shall go to the surviving daughter and her heirs. It is Mr. Geib's wish that all property going to his daughters shall remain as their separate estate, without their husbands having any interest therein. Lydia Geib is named as executrix of the will.

W. C. Dougherty began suit against Deputy-Postmaster Leonard Cool, of Canton, on Friday afternoon, petitioning for damages in the sum of \$5,000. In the petition it is alleged that Mr. Cool wrongfully opened a letter, thus violating the United States postal laws.

Laura Wagner, of Massillon, by Lawyers Baldwin & Young, applied for a divorce from Elmer Wagner. The defendant is charged with extreme cruelty and numerous other unbecoming things. In October 1896, it is alleged, the defendant assaulted his wife knocking some of her teeth out. In addition to the divorce Mrs. Wagner wishes alimony and the custody of their two children.

Ephraim Pickens, appointed to fill the unexpired term of County Treasurer Geib, filed his bond of \$375,000 with the county commissioners this morning and it was immediately approved.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Jacob Barr, of Sugar Creek township. Josiah McKimm has been appointed administrator of the estate of Reason Frey, of Nimshillen township. William Failor has been appointed guardian of Lillian Failor, of Pike township. Marriage licenses have been granted to John F. Foreman and Cora A. Pozzel and Frank Bruchez and Arline Schneider, of Canton, and John Pfoutz and Alice Whitmore, of Navarre.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

### AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

John McCane Says He Will be Elected Whether or no.

John McCane, who did not get the nomination for county infirmary director on the Democratic ticket recently, is circulating a petition in Massillon. He wants to get a hundred signatures. Then he will be entitled to a place on the Australian ballot as an independent candidate for infirmary director. Mr. McCane has secured nearly that number already. "These people have pulled me into politics," said he this morning "and now that I'm in it I intend to play a hand myself. I think there'll be something of a surprise when the show-down comes."

## TURKEYFOOT DISASTER

One Drowned and Three Have a Narrow Escape.

### WEST BROOKFIELD YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Boat is Capsized and Miss Maggie Froman Sinks Beneath the Waves to Rise no More—Her Three Friends all but Drowned When Massillonians Arrive.

Miss Maggie Froman, aged 21 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Froman, of West Brookfield, was drowned in Turkeyfoot lake at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and three others were saved from watery graves by the timely arrival and prompt action of Harry J. Wilhelm and Emmet Hile, both of Massillon. Miss Froman, in company with Miss Clara Radle, George Sonnenhalter and John Boral, all of West Brookfield, was spending Sunday at the lake and had gone for a row on the largest of the Turkeyfoot lakes. They were not far from the southwestern shore when Mr. Boral and Miss Froman attempted to exchange places. Their movements set the skiff to rocking. All became more or less excited, and their efforts to steady the craft were instrumental in causing it to capsize.

Those who could cling to the boat, which turned over and over in the water, loosening their clutches each time. Miss Froman was not strong enough to long continue the struggle to keep afloat, being unable to swim, and she was the first to give up. She was sinking for the last time when the boat in which were Messrs. Wilhelm and Hile arrived, just a few seconds too late to effect a rescue. Mr. Boral was going down a second time when Mr. Wilhelm caught his arm and helped him into the boat. The others were almost completely exhausted also, and a second or two more and there would have been four fatalities instead of but one. The Massillonians worked with excellent judgment, retaining their presence of mind throughout it all. Mr. Hile steadied the boat, while his companion assisted into it the victims of the capsized skiff. How they succeeded in lifting the three almost helpless forms into the boat without capsizing it also is miraculous. "I don't know how we did it myself," said Mr. Wilhelm afterwards. "I seemed to be possessed of superhuman strength. When the danger point was passed I became almost too weak to talk and I was then as incapable of assisting myself as the half drowned people we had rescued."

Mr. Wilhelm was a Sunday visitor at Camp Solitude. Mr. Hile is cook of the camp. They were rowing on the lake about sixty yards from the capsized skiff. They did not see the accident, and are unable to tell how it occurred, their attention being first attracted by the calls for help. They quickly pulled toward the persons struggling in the water. From their actions not one of the latter seemed to be able to swim. At all events no one was swimming, but this may have been impossible, as their soaked garments must have been of great weight. Another boat containing friends of the unfortunates was in the near vicinity also, but the occupants seemed stupefied with horror, for they made no apparent effort to go to the rescue.

The parents of Miss Froman were at once apprised of the horrible happening, and members of the family set out immediately from West Brookfield for the lake. The sorrowful news was all the harder to break and bear because of the fact that the body had not yet been recovered.

### ANOTHER GREENVILLE FIRE.

Four Buildings Destroyed Early Sunday Morning.

EAST GREENVILLE, Aug. 1.—The third fire of supposed incendiary origin in within a few months burned to the ground four buildings in the center of the town Sunday morning. The fire originated in the residence of John McGinnis. It was totally destroyed with most of its contents.

The saloon and residence of John Boyd, on the west side of the McGinnis property, and the saloon and residence of Benjamin Edwards on the east side were entirely consumed. The store of J. H. Howells & Co., east of the Edwards building, next caught, and was completely ruined. A small part of the contents of each of the last mentioned was saved.

The total loss is about \$12,000, most of which is covered by insurance. All that the villagers could do was to prevent the flames from spreading. The town is entirely without means of fighting fire. Fortunately there was no wind, or the fire would have consumed the greater part of the village.



# THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.  
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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON  
sale at Rahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

John McCane, independent candidate for infirmity director, should have a position as chief stenographer to Captain General Blanco. In his dictionary there is no such word as "fail."

The usual stereotyped form of dispatches from the front has been slightly altered. Formerly they stated, with slight variations, that "after a slight resistance the Spaniards retreated;" now they assert that "no resistance was offered and the Americans were enthusiastically welcomed."

It has been suggested that direct methods of communication between the United States government and that of Spain would be a vast improvement upon the present arrangement, by which France is the medium through which negotiations are being conducted. France is a friendly nation, but it cannot be called neutral as between France and Spain. General Wood ord is still United States minister to Madrid, and nothing stands in the way of his resuming duties there save Spanish barriers.

That the use of inflammable material on warships is one of the greatest dangers in modern warfare was a lesson taught by the engagement between the United States and Spanish armorclads off Santiago on July 3. This lesson has apparently not been lost on the navy department, for Secretary Long has instructed the board of construction to consider the matter, and fire-proof wood will probably be used in the construction of the three battleships and four coast defense monitors authorized at the last session of congress.

We are becoming accustomed to hearing about American victories, and while we still thrill with pride at the thought of the triumphs of our military and naval heroes and the brave men whom they command, the news that they have again caused the wily Spaniard to surrender is received with no surprise. Weeks ago Admiral Dewey demonstrated his ability to deal with affairs at Manila, and our sailors and soldiers have shown that they can strike while the iron is hot: so now, although we may not know the details of our latest triumph, we can rest assured that the usual display of American skill and courage set the stars and stripes to waving over the chief city of the Philippines.

The campaign planned by General Miles in Porto Rico, was an elaborate one, but it will probably not now be necessary for him to carry it out in detail. Before he landed his troops in Guanica, the Spanish government, knowing that peace negotiations were but a few days distant, had notified the governor-general of Porto Rico to make no great resistance, being doubtless strengthened in this determination by the knowledge that capitulation in any event would be only a question of time. Spain may be slow in accepting the terms of peace offered by the American government, but being now well aware of the absolute futility of continuing the struggle, it is practically certain that she must eventually accede to our reasonable demands, and that the campaign from this time on will be a bloodless one.

The clause in the terms of peace offered to Spain which provides for the retention of Cavite, Manila and the harbor of Manila, is a disposition of the Philippine question which will not only give rise to fewer objections among European powers, but will be more likely to meet the views of anti-progressionsists than any other which could have been settled upon. The disposal of the territory over which Admiral Dewey has raised the American flag would give rise to endless trouble and international friction, while against the retention of the Philippines as a whole it has been urged that none of the islands except that one on which Manila is situated is in revolt and the people are evidently satisfied with Spanish rule. Luzon is, too, the only island on which American troops were landed before peace overtures were made. As far as Spain is concerned, there is yet a chance for her to come to some satisfactory agreement regarding the balance of the territory comprising the group. Altogether, this partial settlement of the future ownership of the Philippines is a diplomatic compromise, demonstrating anew the wisdom and discretion of the present administration.

The influences of city life in causing lack of physical development and vital power have been recently demonstrated by Lieutenant-Colonel Maus, in charge of the United States enlisting bureau, who found that it was necessary to examine seventeen thousand applicants in

order to obtain twelve thousand who were fit for field duty, the number of acceptances from country regiments being much larger than from those in large cities. The New York Medical Record commenting on this fact, asserts that the best blood comes from the rural districts, where healthful surroundings, outdoor life and moderate living make the sum and substance of that vital resistance to degenerative influences which is capable of meeting all the ordinary strains of modern civilization. "In a generation or two," says the Record, "the enervating influences of city life tell in an unmistakable way upon the physical development of the sturdy yeoman who then becomes narrow chested, weak kneed, short sighted, and is no longer in the fore in the race. This fact is strikingly exemplified in the alarming proportion of rejections in city regiments, to which reference has been made. From such a point of view, it is quite evident that the city man is losing his physical grip, for reasons obvious to all who study his habits and note the ultimately pernicious influences of his depressing environment."

### THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL CODE.

The plan under contemplation by the employes of Russell & Company providing for the display of the flags of other nations and the international signal code, is an excellent one, and if carried out will be an interesting means of instruction to those unfamiliar with the important part played by flags in the carrying on of military and naval warfare, and will prove to be another instance of the new fields of information which have been opened up through the present war and the interest taken by the people in everything pertaining to the army and navy. Signaling with flags is imagined by many people to be an elaborate and mysterious process; it is on the contrary, very simple. All ships, both merchant and warships, carry what is known as the international signal code of signals, consisting of eighteen flags of different shapes and colors, each representing one of the consonants of the alphabet, and each vessel also carries printed code books showing what each of these flags mean. For instance, if the flags B. D. are set, it means, "What ship is that?" H. V. R. means "What do you want?" And so on. Although an American ship may be signaling a French or Russian ship on which no one knows the English language, it makes no difference, as the American sets his signals according to his international code book, in which the English words are given, and the foreigner reads their meaning from his which is printed in his own language. The code can thus be used regardless of language or nationality.

### SPAIN WILL BE REASONABLE.

The views and opinions of that venerable statesman, John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, have carried weight many times during the years of his public service, and his expressions regarding the peace proposals made by Spain through the French ambassador will be heard with interest in spite of the fact that he is no longer taking an active part in governmental affairs. Mr. Sherman, who is now in Washington, gave his opinions freely to a reporter on the New York Sun. "I believe," he said, "that Spain's proposition is a bona fide one, and that she is willing to consent to any reasonable terms that the United States will make, and that it will not be very difficult to come to an agreement. She would not ask the French ambassador to act for her if this were not so. Spain's position is such, too, that peace now is the only thing that can save her from utter disruption. She is very nearly bankrupt and very near to anarchy at home. She has no money to carry on the war, and none even to pay her troops. They are starving to death in Cuba and the Philippines."

"Spain asks the United States to propose terms, I believe. That is my understanding of the proposition made today. The United States must, it seems to me, accede to this proposition. The United States was the aggressor in the war and is the victor. It is the place of the aggressor and the victor to make the terms."

"I believe that the President will propose to Spain."

"1. That the Spanish soldiers leave the island of Cuba and that Spain give up all claim to it."

"2. That Spain give Cuba to the United States."

"3. That Spain pay an indemnity to be decided upon later."

"4. That the United States shall have a coaling station in the Philippines. These terms I believe that Spain would agree to."

Mr. Sherman further stated that he did not believe that the sentiment of the United States, if it could be ascertained, would favor the proposal that America keep the Philippines as part of the spoils of war. "It has been the policy of the United States for a long time, always in fact," said Mr. Sherman, "not to acquire outlying territory. I do not believe that the American people are yet willing to give up this policy wholly. The United States undoubtedly could force Spain to give up the Philippines. This country is so overwhelmingly the victor that unless the powers of Europe intervene there would be no question of its ability to secure anything it wishes, but victors should be magnanimous."

Now is the time to subscribe.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

### Frenchmen Know How to Celebrate Their National Holiday.

#### TEN THOUSAND TROOPS REVIEWED

French People Grown Under a Burden of Militarism. But Take Pride in Their Soldier Boys—Lessons in the Art of Having Fun.

MARSEILLES, July 18.—When the Duke of Liancourt came to Louis XVI. with the news of the fall of the Bastille, the king, exclaimed, "This is a revolt!" "Sire," replied the duke, "it is a revolution!" But you all know the story. The great historical event occurred on July 14, 1789, and the anniversary of that date is the French Fourth of July. We have just emerged from a celebration of the day and Marseilles is itself again. For a week the old town was in preparation for the event. The town council voted a large sum for decorations. Arches of gas jets were erected along the sidewalks for square after square. Lines of fire played at night around every story of the Palais du Prefet. The residence of M. le General was ablaze with light, and wherever there was a public building it was gay with the tri-color by day, and brilliant with gas by night. No cafe was too poor to do reverence to the event with liberty poles and evergreen, and when the sun blazed down in its fiery way on the morning of the 14th, all the people of this great city were in holiday attire. Even the shipping in the harbor was hung with flags, from the American yacht whose crew struck rather than take her past Gibraltar in the early days of the war, to the dozen Spanish boats which came here from Barcelona to escape Commodore Watson's fleet.

At daybreak you could hear the regimental bands and the trumpeters approaching from the different "caserns," and down on the Cannibiere there jostled a motley cosmopolitan crowd, made picturesque by peasant costumes from Arles, turbans and flowing draperies from Morocco, red fez from Turkey, swarthy Lascar faces from India and negroes from Africa. Chasseurs on dancing horses held the seething line of people in check and preserved a generous space for M. Floret, the great man of this region by virtue of his position as prefect of the department. In full uniform he easily held first place in the throng about him. All the civil functionaries of the place stood in this sacred space in immaculate evening clothes and white gloves. To an American, accustomed to regard a closely buttoned frock coat as the only permissible garment for state occasions until 6 o'clock in the evening, it seems odd at first to observe Frenchmen in evening dress at an early morning hour. But there they were, all the same, and over the way on a spirited charger sat the other great man of the mouths of the Rhone district, M. le General Metzinger, commander of the army corps, waiting to bestow decorations.

The Frenchman dearly loves a decoration, and it is a stirring sight to see the file of those who have worked and waited for this day brought out in line, while the band plays the Marseillaise hymn, and the world looks on. Proud and happy, they were placed in a row in the middle of the Cannibiere, and the General descended from his horse to publicly utter a few words of praise to each of them, following up his little speech by pinning on the decoration, and solemnly kissing each subject once on each cheek. There were cheers to punctuate the performance, which, when over, was followed by a review of the troops, who marched by jauntily, some ten thousand of them. It was worth rising early to see the pride and joy of the French people in their soldier boys. They may be groaning as some of our American papers love to say, under a burden of militarism, but how they like to groan! The Frenchman may be perniciously busy with his domestic politics, but he says that that is his affair, and does not concern anyone else. The army, however, stands for the nation, and these patriotic people love their country with a fervor unexampled elsewhere in the world. Every hat went off that July morning every time a regimental flag went by. It is a graceful custom, and the outward and visible sign of an emotion that is real.

The fete does not end with the passing of the troops. Down in the Vieux Port all the ships are moved away, and fifty thousand people surround the water amphitheatre to watch the "jute," a sort of a tournament as essential to a proper celebration of the fall of the Bastille in Marseilles as firecrackers to the Fourth of July. The "jute" is the part of the general fun always supplied by the fishermen of the Riviera, who spend weeks in selecting the contestants for honors. When all is ready, crews take their places in fishing boats in which are rigged a sort of stepladder, and standing on top of each stepladder is a man with a shield of wood lashed to his breast and a long pole in hand. The boats are then trained upon each other in pairs, and as they are rowed within range the knights raise their lances and aiming at each other's shields wait for the impact. When it comes there is a resounding crack, a cheer from the crowd, and one, or perhaps two men are struggling in the harbor while others take their places. It sometimes happens that the fish wives substitute for men on top the ladders, and then the fun is faster and the betting more furious. Women always do this when the president is in town. "It was sport magnifique when M. Felix Faure was here," said a voice at my side. Thus the Frenchmen usually speak of their president. They rarely mention "the

president" or "President Faure," but invariably "M. Felix Faure."

As darkness follows day in all quarters of the city, sometimes in front of an ordinary cafe, sometimes on the open boulevard or market space, a handful of musicians go to work and the crowd which gathers begins to dance. It is all free as air. No wax is required. At it they go on the paving stones or gravel with the enthusiasm of the race, all happy, whirling interminably, as is the fashion among our continental friends. In one or two of the larger open squares these dances have the usual kitmess accompaniments. There were trained animals to see, lottery enterprises to take part in, merry-go-rounds to ride in and a thousand mysteries to solve. In still other parts of the city there were old Provencal fetes to attend—fetes where those who were disposed could mount the rostrum and sing or play or speak and then be judged by a gray-bearded commission, and perhaps receive a prize or be hooted down. On such occasions the folk songs of the country could be heard with all the quaint picturesqueness of genuine surroundings.

Perhaps the most notable feature of this national holiday was the great prevalence of things to drink and the almost entire absence of drunkenness. You could see men and women in the cafes linger for half an hour over a thimbleful of wine, but I only recall having observed two young boys in uniform, who betrayed any symptoms of weakness. On the whole, it struck me that there was a very happy-go-lucky tone to the whole performance, and that perhaps we might draw a lesson in the art of having fun on very little capital. I also noted that there were more fresh flowers than usual on the national monument, where the figures stand that represent the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

R. P. S.

### CANAL FULTON LETTER.

The Excursion to Silver Lake Is a Great Success.

CANAL FULTON, July 30.—Postmaster Yockey made a trip to Canton on Thursday.

The business men contemplate running an excursion to Hlawatha park or some other place as desirable in the near future. We trust that this matter will be pushed at once, as we are sure that if taken hold of by our enterprising merchants that the same will be a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitzel entertained the Lucky Fourteen on Wednesday night.

Mrs. F. O. Liggett, of Canton, and Miss Mary Sullivan, of Columbus, are visiting friends at this place.

The Union Sunday school excursion for Silver lake pulled out on schedule time. About 200 were taken on at New man and about 600 at Canal Fulton, this being the largest excursion that has left this place for years. The weather was a little threatening in the morning, but soon cleared and was pleasant. Owing to the big crowd quite a number had to stand all the way. After arriving at the grounds the people indulged in rowing, bathing, etc. The first point of interest to the little ones was the bear pits, which had not lost any of their attractiveness. Dinner was partaken of early, and the way that young America surrounded the feast of culinary offerings and deposited the same in his inside pocket was a caution.

After satisfying the inner man some took in the steamer, others the electric launch and several went over to Randolph park. The merry go round seemed to be the principal attraction for the little ones, and the purse of the proprietor was enriched by several shakels. The only disappointment of the day was the time when the train pulled out from the lake on the return. It was to have left at 5:30, but in pulling into the grounds the brakes were not properly set and the motor ran off the track. A delay of nearly two hours occurred, and finally after everything was shaped up and the train started, the second delay of about an hour occurred. The train finally arrived at Canal Fulton at about 10 p. m. Every woman said the cause of the delay was due to having gone on Friday, which is an unlucky day, and vowed that they would never go on Friday again.

### FOUND HER FRIEND.

Postmasters and Editors a Blessing to the Race.

Several weeks ago Postmaster Shepley received a letter from Mrs. Mary F. Pierrepont, of Redlands, Cal., asking for information as to the whereabouts of a former friend, of whom she had lost all trace for many years. Mr. Shepley sent the letter to THE INDEPENDENT, and its publication had the desired result, as is evidenced by the following letter received by Mr. Shepley:

"I wish to thank you for your kindness in finding for me my 'girlhood friend,' Mrs. Louisa M. Ream. A newspaper man gave her son a clipping from the Massillon INDEPENDENT. Would you still do me another favor, by thanking the editor of said paper for his kindness. What a blessing postmasters and editors are to the human race. If I can ever serve you in any way, please let me know."

MRS. MARY FREW PIERREPONT  
Redlands, Cal., July 21.

### A Remarkable Feat.

DePerry M. Merrell, Jr., touched the top of the 137-foot flag pole at Russell & Company's works Wednesday. Something went wrong with one of the ropes up above, and Mr. Merrell was secured to remedy the trouble. He was drawn to the top by means of ropes. After righting matters, he was lowered again, making the return trip as successfully as the other.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

## Bismarck Dead.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight, at his home at Friedrichsruhe, aged 83 years.

### OTTO VON BISMARCK.

Sketch of the Career of the Man of Blood and Iron.

#### A YOUTH OF LITTLE PROMISE.

His Rapid Rise in Public Life—For Years the Real Master of Europe—Prime Minister to Three Emperors—His Retirement From Office—Character, Home Life, Stories.

"Everything in this world is, after all, a question of time. Men and nations, folly and wisdom, peace and war, all come and go like waves, but the sea remains. There is nothing on earth but hypocrisy and jealousy, and whether it be fever or grapes that tear away this mask of flesh, fall it must sooner or later. The bones of the wise man and the fool look just alike."



BISMARCK.

Otto von Bismarck penned this gloomy lament. It was not wrung from the bitterness of his later years, it came from him in the prime of manhood when William of Prussia, just called to the throne, invited him to Berlin to become the head of the ministry. This was a supreme moment in the history of Prussia, for Bismarck was to usher in his famous policy of blood and iron and set the pegs for Germany's regeneration. Yet at the very threshold of this great work he was filled with a morbid apprehension of the vanities and vexations of the world. One can hardly imagine Bismarck, whose daring statesmanship was to change the map of Europe and keep kings and potentates in awe, pausing on the brink of his wonderful achievements to lament the folly of nations and of men.

But Bismarck had several sides to his nature. In diplomacy artful and audacious, in battle grim and relentless, gruff and stern in his treatment of political rivals, he had nevertheless softer moods, in which humor, philosophy and religion blended curiously to lighten up the general sternness and determination of his character. He was an affectionate, faithful husband, a kind and indulgent father and a generous neighbor and friend. He could, however, brook no opposition to his ideas of policy and resented the slightest interference with his power in the empire, but his deep, absorbing patriotism, his unbounded faith in the glorious future of his country as well as his profound reverence of its past, covered a multitude of faults and tamed down the sharp, jutting edges of his unique personality.

#### BISMARCK'S EARLY CAREER.

Daredevil Student, Court Reporter, Legislator, Ambassador.

There was little promise of a brilliant career in the youth of Otto von Bismarck. By a strange irony of fate he was born on April 1st of the year 1815, the year of the battle of Waterloo, and the year of the death of Napoleon. At the age of 6 he was sent to a boarding school at Berlin, and when 12 years old he was removed to the gymnasium, or public classical school, and remained five years in such institutions.

At Göttingen university, whether he was sent from the Berlin schools, young Bismarck was a typical specimen of the reckless, daredevil student. He was then a tall, slim, pale faced youth, active and healthy enough, but with little sign of the broad shouldered, stalwart man he afterward became.

From Göttingen university Bismarck went to the University of Berlin, where he soon passed an examination in law and was appointed assessor, or official reporter, at one of the courts. A year of court reporting and law was enough for Bismarck. He resigned his position, and after traveling several months he settled down to the life of a practical farmer on the family estates.

In 1847 he was wedded to the Fraulein Johanna Frederica Charlotte Puttkamer. The marriage proved a union without a flaw. It steeled the impetuous young German, brought him for the first time face to face with the serious business of life and was the turning point of his great career.

Soon after his marriage Bismarck was made a member of the Frankfort diet. At that time Germany was composed of loosely organized states and had little influence in European affairs. The revolution of 1848 infused new hopes into the hearts of the people. Radical ideas were spreading and the occupants of thrones trembled for their safety. It did not take Bismarck long to decide which side he should take. He was a firm believer in the divine right of kings; he inherited intense contempt for the people as a factor of governmental power.

The swift rising current of democracy threatened to engulf his beloved Prussia. Frederick William granted a constitution, and a deputation from the new national parliament offered him the imperial crown of Germany. But with the traditional disdain of his race the king was not disposed to accept honor at the hands of the people. Empire derived from that source was despised by a man who claimed his authority direct from God. The offer was rejected, and a jealous hatred arose between Prussia and Austria which was soon to ripen into a war for the humiliation of the latter.

Bismarck threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the king as against the

people. He upheld the royal prerogative, fiercely opposed anything in the nature of liberalism and gave way with bad grace to the concession which Frederick William eventually deemed wise to grant to popular sentiment.

As a reward for his loyalty Bismarck was appointed envoy to the diet at Frankfort in 1848. This body did not represent the people, but was in reality an assemblage of princes and their proxies, who kept a tight hold on individual rights while resisting solidly everything like encroachment on the part of foreign powers.

From the band of Frankfort, where he had shown marked ability as a diplomat, Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he was retained until 1861. Then William I succeeded to the throne of Prussia, and he returned to Berlin as the head of the ministry, filled with mingling to the vanities and vexations of the world, with the great plan of German unification taking shape in his massive brain.

#### A MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

The Career of Bismarck, the Prime Minister and Real Ruler of Europe.

It was in 1861 when William I of Prussia recalled Otto von Bismarck from the court of St. Petersburg to fill the post of premier at Berlin that he was made a count. He was at that time the best hated man in the kingdom, and the Liberals regarded his appointment as a direct menace to their aims. People used to spit upon the ground as he passed to show their dislike; he was hissed and hooted on the streets. But he persevered in his stern policy, and those who hooted and hissed and spat in his tracks were loudest in his praise when the triumph of the Prussian arms gave material evidence of his farseeing sagacity and genius.

The Schleswig-Holstein war was the first serious test of his policy. It was a six months' campaign undertaken by Austria and Prussia to wrest the two duchies from Denmark on the pretense of broken engagements. Denmark was beaten easily enough, and the allies were soon haggling over the spoils. There was no alternative but to fight one another, and then commenced that fierce struggle, ending with Sadowa on July 2, 1866, which blotted out the military glory of Austria and added imperishable fame to the Prussian eagles.

In his great plans for German unity Bismarck had a strong coadjutor in Von Moltke. Bismarck pulled the strings of continental politics, arranging the puppets to suit his imperious fancy; Von Moltke, with the same stern eye for Prussian aggrandizement, mapped out future campaigns and drilled and disciplined the army until it was the most perfect death dealing machine of the age. For several years Bismarck devoted himself to the consolidation of the North German confederation.

Napoleon looked on with a jealous eye. The Austrian campaign had raised Prussia to one of the mighty powers of Europe. He had failed in his projected role of arbitrator and was filled with anxiety as to the future. Not only was his personal pride hurt by Bismarck's refusal to let him in at the death, but he perceived that France had been insulted and that her prestige was threatened by Prussia's success. His mortification spread to the people, and a bitter hatred sprang up between the nations. The public journals gave voice to his sentiment, and when the question of the Spanish succession was cunningly contrived by Bismarck to give mortal offense to France Napoleon had the nation at his back, and the hasty declaration of war was greeted with wild acclaim.

With the result of the memorable conflict between France and Prussia all the world is familiar. Paris was besieged and fell after a prolonged struggle, and the German empire, of which William of Prussia was declared emperor, was proclaimed in the palace of Versailles. The title of Prince Bismarck Schoenhausen, chancellor of the German empire, was conferred upon him at the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

Bismarck's fame was now at its zenith. Recognized everywhere as the diplomatic giant of the century, he was really the mainspring and ruler of united Germany. The emperor was as clay in his hands. While protesting the utmost loyalty and obedience, Bismarck coolly regulated William's conduct in the affairs of state for the general good and consolidation of the empire. It seemed meet that it should be so. With all his virtues, the kaiser's hand was not steady enough nor his mind strong or broad enough to direct the ship of state in safety through the political breakers. Bismarck, who mapped out its course toward unification, was needed to keep a firm hold on the helm and steer it amid the rocks and shoals which at times threatened danger and destruction.

For 20 years he ruled the empire with a rod of iron. He was the same forceful character that kept the Prussian parliament in hot water when William ascended the throne. He roared and blustered and blundered till the nation reverberated in sympathy. Now he was fighting the ultramontanes with all his noisy vigor; again he would force rough measures down the throats of clamorous socialists. Amid all the opposition at home he kept a watchful eye on the rest of Europe, cementing the various interests of the new empire together and developing the commercial and military resources of the fatherland. His second great object was to preserve the peace of Europe, which he did by increasing the efficiency of the German army and forming the famous triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy as a safeguard against French aggression and Russian encroachment.

But as the years went by the despised people began to make themselves felt. The excessive militarism which Bismarck's policy rendered necessary laid immense burdens upon the workmen. Socialism took a firmer root among the disaffected, mutterings of discontent became prevalent, and the Iron Chancellor found his power on the wane. He was loath to admit the fact and preserved a bold front. The death of Kaiser William brought him face to face with the stern truth that unless something unusual occurred his influence in the empire would speedily end.



BISMARCK'S HOME.



The measures he adopted to preserve his authority were not such as to commend themselves to mankind. Crown Prince Frederick and Bismarck had been at odds for years. Bismarck had opposed Frederick's marriage to Victoria, eldest daughter of the queen of England. After the marriage he lost no opportunity to annoy the princess. He seemed inspired with unreasoning hatred toward her, and he took an especial delight in turning the seat of her criticism away from her to the crown prince. As soon as the crown prince, afterward Emperor William II, that Bismarck depended for a continuance of his power. Frederick had an incurable malady, and when he succeeded to the throne in March, 1888, his death was only a question of a very short time.

The people expected a great deal from Frederick, who was liberal and progressive in his ideas. They viewed with dismay the rapid progress of his fatal malady. They witnessed with anger which could scarce be repressed the influence of Bismarck upon the crown prince. As soon as the crown prince died, Frederick's body Bismarck had the palace surrounded with troops and orders issued that no one should be allowed to leave until search was made for the dead man's diary.

What followed is fresh in the minds of all readers of current history. The emperor, although bedridden and bulled to the limit of endurance, managed to secure his husband's papers. "We shall have no more petticoats meddling in politics now!" was the triumphant cry of the Iron Chancellor as the marks of entanglement between the emperor and his mother became more and more apparent. Bismarck foresaw a new lease of power for himself. He believed he had the unnatural young kaiser completely under his thumb, but he was destined to be rudely awakened from his fond dream.

For a time everything seemed to favor him. The English government, cowed by the overmastering influence of the dominating prince, was afraid to resent the insults to the daughter of the queen. William himself was hated and despised by the British public for his unnatural conduct. But the young man was not altogether bad. Bismarck's method of manner palled upon him. He was as little inclined to submit to dictation as the chancellor was to forego it. The weight of the crown inflamed his self-esteem. He felt his own importance as the ruler of the great German empire and quietly intimated to Bismarck that much of his advice and meddling was too officious to suit his imperial pleasure. The chancellor was astonished and for the first time in his career found himself a pleader for favor. William was obdurate and persisted in having his own way, and Bismarck submitted to the inevitable with as much grace as he could summon.

At this juncture grave doubts were thrown upon Bismarck's real part in organizing the new empire. Extracts from Frederick's diary, which Bismarck had tried in vain to secure, were published and caused a profound sensation in Europe. They flatly declared that Bismarck was opposed to the founding of the empire; that at the close of the Franco-Prussian war William, who was then 73 years old, insisted that the title of king of Prussia was infinitely superior to emperor, and that the crown prince really carried the imperial project through, laboriously persuading his father and almost bullying the chancellor into a reluctant support of it. Of course Bismarck could not stand idly by and see the laurels he had won so long ruthlessly torn from his brow. He entered a vigorous denial and impeached the authenticity of the diary. He wanted William to order the prosecution of the publishers for treason and tampering with state secrets.

But the young kaiser was not in a compliant mood. It seemed to have dawned upon him that he owed something to the memory of his father, and that he should modify his treatment of his royal mother. He was, moreover, in the thick of his labor reform movement, which Bismarck had opposed tooth and nail. Consequently, when the old chancellor got angry at noncompliance with his wishes and made one of his bluffs at resigning, William promptly took him at his word, and on March 18, 1890, Europe was shocked by the news that the great Bismarck, the diplomatic giant of the century, had severed his official relations with the empire he founded.

Every possible rumor followed him into retirement. It was said that he never expected the emperor to allow him to resign; that he was in a state of panic the day after he made his fatal bluff and humbly begged the Empress Frederick to intercede with her son to retain him in office. One can hardly imagine the bold, implacable Bismarck, the terror of Europe, on his knees before a woman whom he sought so often to humiliate, but the story has elements of truth and has never been contradicted.

Bismarck's downfall was thus almost complete and pathetic as that of Wolsey. But his temper, unlike that of the ambitious cardinal, was not broken by the storm of state. His retirement was marked by severe criticism of the young emperor's policy and imprudent outbreaks of wrath against old time rivals.

#### BISMARCK'S HOME LIFE.

As a Husband He Was a Model—His Singular Courtship.

The domestic life of Bismarck was a strong contrast to his stormy political career. He was devotedly attached to his wife and children. The princess, a perfect picture of the German hausfrau, exerted a wonderful influence over the great chancellor. "She it is who made me what I am," was the testimony he bore to her noble qualities on more than one occasion.

During his periods of illness, which were frequent of late years, the princess nursed him with untiring care. "As for the prince," writes one of his biographers, "he was during his life given constant proofs not only of true and honest love for the wife he has chosen and the children she has borne him, but also of delicate and chivalrous tenderness toward them. Years have made no change in this. Every one who has been admitted into the intimacy of the Bismarck family is able to judge of the affectionate and the same time dignified character of the relations between the prince and the princess."

His courtship was a singular one. He was very intimate with the Blankenburg family, who were, in a way, relatives, and one summer made with them a long journey for pleasure through some of the most picturesque portions of Germany. M. Fraulein Puttkamer was of the party, and the young couple fell in love, though Bismarck seems not to have found it out until after the journey was finished. Then he wrote a characteristic letter to his sister, of which this is an extract:

"I must really marry, for since father's departure I feel lonely and solitary, and a mild, damp state of weather makes me melancholy, longing and in love. No resistance is of avail. I must marry—the people will have it so—and as the more I think of it, my ladylove does not produce a great impression on me, but she is lovely. It is at any rate, satisfactory where one cannot change his inclinations with his shirt, as seldom even as the latter may occur."

Having dispatched this mission, he sent an even more characteristic one to Herr von Puttkamer demanding his daughter's

hand in marriage. Von Puttkamer and his good wife were strongly opposed to the match. They had heard dreadful things about "Mad Bismarck" and did their utmost to dissuade their daughter from marrying him. After much difficulty he finally broke down the father's opposition, but the mother, a high spirited woman, was obstinate.

The daughter, however, evinced a preference for her wild young suitor, and as last it was decided to invite him to pay the family a visit. The Puttkamers were staid, simple folk, and determined that since they must have this strange fellow for a son-in-law they would receive him well. So they invited a company to be present when he arrived. He was tired and travel stained as he alighted from his carriage and was escorted to the house, where a formal reception was prepared. But he had eyes only for his sweetheart, and disdaining to regard her parents or their guests he rushed up to her as she stood at one side with downcast eyes, and throwing his arms about her neck nearly smothered her with kisses. This of course broke up all formality and probably had much to do with the final overcoming of all traces of opposition.

The marriage took place in 1847, and the young couple made a short wedding tour through Switzerland and Italy. At Venice Bismarck accidentally met King Frederick William IV of Prussia. He was commanded to attend the royal dinner table, and a long conversation ensued between him and the king on German politics. The foundation of his political fortune was made in this conversation.

Bismarck was taken unawares by the royal invitation. He was totally unprepared for such a contingency and had no court dress with him. He was obliged to borrow one, but the suit was not made for a man of his proportions and fitted him so badly that he cut a poor figure. He had been for some months previously a member of the Frankfurt diet. This meeting with the king eventually led to his appointment as Prussian ambassador to that body.

Few who knew the wild life Bismarck had led expected he would make a success of this mission. But he had seen a great deal of the world and had hidden adieu to the follies of his youth. He described the change himself by simply saying, "I have learned something."

Three children were born to the Bismarcks—Marie, born at Schonenhausen Aug. 21, 1848; Herbert, born at Berlin Dec. 28, 1849; and William, born at Frankfurt Aug. 1, 1852.

During all his life Bismarck used to write long and affectionate letters to his wife whenever he was away from her. Some most charming thoughts were sometimes expressed in these missives. When in Frankfurt, where the Thurn and Taxis postal system was in vogue, he had to write to her cautioning her to be careful what she said. "Do not forget when you write to me," he wrote, "that your letters are not only read by me, but by all sorts of postoffice spies."

Of Bismarck's daily life at Vargin Dr. Busch wrote a few years before the prince's death:

"The prince rises late and sits down to breakfast at 10. He usually begins by taking a glass of milk, one or two cups of coffee, toast and two soft boiled eggs. During breakfast all official letters and telegrams are read and disposed of. Then he trans-

acts business with farmers, bailiffs and woodmen. Between 1 and 2 he drives or rides over his estate to look at a new farm building, a young plantation or the progress of field work; to look at the fishing in one of the ponds or to visit his paper mills. The dinner hour is 5:30, when the chancellor always feeds his two dogs with his own hands. After dinner a cup of coffee is taken in the billiard room, where the prince usually sits smoking a pipe in front of the fire. Tea is served in the princess' boudoir, and at 11:30 the family retire to bed. All the food on the chancellor's table is furnished from his own property."

four times, none of these punishments was for fighting. His first punishment was for offending an Englishman named Knight and a certain Baron von Grabow. There had been trouble between these two at a ball, and a fight with pistols was arranged for the following morning. Bismarck seconded Grabow. The two principals arrived on the ground in the most bloodthirsty temper, and Bismarck with the greatest difficulty persuaded them to substitute 12 paces for the three on which they had already determined.

When he came to take the measure, however, he cunningly lengthened the 12 into 14, and the result was that no one was injured. For his part in this affair the emperor sentenced Bismarck to solitary confinement for 10 days. The old council house in which he was incarcerated is no longer in existence, but the door of his cell, on which he carved his name with his penknife, has happily been preserved. The English students Knight and Wright, his second in this duel, were incorrigible revelers, and together with Bismarck and John Lothrop Motley, the noted historian of later days, were responsible for half the mischief perpetrated by the Göttingen students.



EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

A serious difference between two of the dueling societies, which developed into a feud involving the entire university, brought the attention of the authorities to the nature of the societies, and a shower of punishments followed. Of course Bismarck, who led one of the two factions into which the students had become divided, came in for his share. He was imprisoned for three days for having been present at a duel, and four for being a member of an illegal organization. Notwithstanding Bismarck's many duels he carried away from the university but one scar as the result of a wound. In this he was more fortunate than most of Göttingen's students in those days. It was not at all unusual for their faces to be frightfully and permanently disfigured by sword cuts.

#### BISMARCK AS A SPEAKER.

Not an Orator in the Ordinary Sense—His Appearance in the Reichstag.

Bismarck was not at all a smooth, graceful orator, but when it was announced in his days of power that he was about to make an important speech all Europe held its breath. His voice was peculiar, high pitched and not very powerful. It was by some spoken of as a thin voice, but that expresses only one of its qualities. It was the voice of a young man, and one hearing it for the first time without seeing the speaker could hardly believe that a person long past middle age was speaking. A poetically inclined writer once likened his speech to a forest stream running over stones and roots. A more scientific observer described it in this way:

"I think I know a better though a rather technical comparison—namely, his speech is like quicksilver drawn out. Take a drop of quicksilver containing some lead or zinc put it on a pane of glass and hold it slanting. The drop swells and rolls, but presently it stops, becomes thinner and longer, remains immovable for a moment, gathers new strength to flow, becomes thin once again, and so forth. Thus it was with the chancellor's words—first, if a sentence came out, then he hesitated, stopped or uttered a short, inarticulate sound and went on again. It was always evident that to speak was a physical exertion, but even when in first rate form he did not talk fluently."

Close observation disclosed the fact that the reason for all this was that the form of his speech was always improvised on the spur of the moment; that, unlike many extemporaneous speakers, he did not use the first expression coming into his mind, but while uttering the first half of a sentence he was thinking how to shape the second half in order to exactly express his meaning. When making a joke or some lighter remark, there was no hesitation, but when he turned to more serious subjects the halting form of speech always returned.

It follows that it was no easy task to report his words. Even the official stenographers used often to trip on his words, and before their work was passed Bismarck always personally revised it.

During a debate he used to make frequent notes in a coarse, scrawling hand. When attacked by some keen opponents, he grew nervous and shifted in his seat, his pen shook between his fingers, and very often his hand went menacingly to his sword hilt, for Bismarck, while the first civil officer in the empire, was at the same time a general of cavalry and always wore his undress uniform in the reichstag.

When aroused, his ebullitions of passion were frequently terrible. He was merciless in retort, unsparring of persons, no matter their age, his personal services to himself or to the empire. He possessed a caustic humor which he used with great effect. A master of invective, his coarseness of speech very often defeated his own object. One of his countenances speaking on this point described him as "an Achilles in courage, he is a Therapist in debate as often as the candid censure of friends or the vicious taunts of foes goad him into the loss of his temper."

#### HOW HE RETIRED.

Bismarck's Last Interview With the Emperor Was Most Dramatic. It was at 8 a. m. on Saturday, March 18, 1890, before he was yet out of bed, that Bismarck was notified that the emperor was waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bismarck's apartments in the office of the secretary of state. As soon as the prince entered there was an outbreak of imperial wrath. Bismarck was upbraided because the ministers were not allowed to report direct to the emperor and because of oppo-

sition to his majesty's policy regarding the labor problem. In vain did the chancellor defend himself on the score that it was law that the ministers should not report direct, and that concerning the labor problem it would be well not to be too precipitate—that certain modifications of the imperial programme might be wise.

"No, no, no modifications," interrupted the emperor. "I wish my orders to be carried out just as I give them."

The severity of this expression of his will at last exhausted the prince's calmness. "I think I can perceive that my services are not fortunate enough to please your majesty," he said, "and that some thoughts exist of getting rid of me." The emperor here made an assenting gesture.

Then Bismarck pleaded—think of Bismarck pleading!—to be allowed to remain in office until May in order to be able to defend that year's military bill, but to no avail. "No, no," was the emperor's constant and only reply, and when Bismarck ceased speaking and stood with bowed head his master began again and took him to task for holding conferences with Windthorst. This angered Bismarck greatly, and he replied with much heat, charging the emperor with putting spies on his track. "It is my right," said Bismarck "to have communication with skilled politicians, whether they be members of parliament or not, and nobody, not even your majesty, will be able to prevent me from doing so." After these words, spoken in the greatest excitement, the emperor dismissed the chancellor with a simple movement of the head.

A few days later—March 30—the emperor made his exit from the scene of his triumphs, little doubting probably that he would soon be recalled. He had already taken leave of all the royal princes, but there remained one member of the Hohenzollern family to whom he owed a farewell—Emperor-King William I, now lying in marble state beside his royal parents in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg. Thither Bismarck drove, and alone he entered the tomb. By the side of the sarcophagus he knelt, and on its lid he laid a few roses. Then he went away as silently as he had come. There still remained the leave-taking with the Berlin populace. It was a most impressive one. A correspondent says of his progress through the streets to the railway station, where he was to take the train for Friedrichsruhe:

"As if the funeral of some great and deeply mourned man were afoot, Berlin had poured out all the best elements in its population to weep and wildly wave their hats and handkerchiefs, to scatter flowers and to struggle to shake and kiss the hand of the man who was about to pass from their midst and be lost to them."

It was only with the greatest difficulty that way could be made by the police for the prince's passage through the crowd. Many pressed forward to give the retiring minister flowers, and the crowds cheered vociferously. The emperor sent his personal aide-de-camp and equerries with a magnificent and suggestive floral offering and final adieu. It is small wonder if the prince was affected, and when in the intervals of the cheering the crowds struck up "The Watch on the Rhine" he really looked as if for the first time in his well-poised life he had lost his head. When at last the train departed with a shriek, the cheering was frantic.

Then the crowd melted away, and Bismarck, as the central figure of Europe, was no more.

#### Captain Dodge Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—A telegram from Santiago, announces the death of Captain Dodge, of the Twenty-fourth infantry.

#### Drowned at Sandusky.

NORWALK, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—Howard Fish and Miss Ada Clemmons, of Monroville, were drowned from a rowboat in the lake, near Sandusky, today.

#### A Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—The Democratic convention nominated J. R. Saylor, of this city, for circuit judge.

#### Tornado in Missouri.

KNOX, MO., July 30.—[By Associated Press]—The business portion of the town was almost destroyed by a tornado last night, and several people were hurt. None killed.

#### Typhoid Fever at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—Sixteen deaths from typhoid fever in the last six days, and a great increase in the number of cases, almost causes a panic among the troops at Camp Alger.

### WINE OF CARDUI

#### For Mothers!

The discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. \$1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, to "Ladies' Medicine Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. My doctor said I had a bad girl baby."

WINE OF CARDUI

## Spain Wants to Keep the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—It was stated last night in a high diplomatic quarter, in such manner as to give semi-official character to the expression, that if American control or supervision of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down as the basis for peace negotiations, it was practically certain the Spanish government would not accede to this condition, but would determine rather to continue the war. As to the other peace conditions understood to have been decided by the cabinet yesterday, those who are best able to judge the disposition of the Spanish government feel that while these terms are hard, yet that they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the speedy restoration of peace, and while there is no authority for saying Spain would accept these terms and retire from Cuba and Porto Rico, there is every indication that she would yield rather than continue a disastrous war. But the future of the Philippines appears to be of as much concern to the Spanish government as it is to the American cabinet just now, and there is even greater insistence on the continuance of Spanish sovereignty over this group than there is over the more valuable islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is said also that the failure to demand a money indemnity will be appreciated by the Spanish authorities as an act of noble generosity by the victors and that this will in part reconcile the government to a compliance with the other terms laid down.

## Good News from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from General Shafter says that fewer cases of sickness from fever are being reported. Reports up to the 28th show that out of 696 cases of fever, 590 have returned to duty. Admiral Sampson has notified the navy department that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa has been floated and will be taken to Guantanamo bay soon.

## General Merritt is at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—The war department received a message from General Merritt today, dated Cavite, July 25, via Hongkong, July 30, in which he says: "I arrived today. The health of the commands is good. The remainder of the fleet of transports is four days in the rear. All the troops assigned me will probably be needed."

## Aguinaldo is Troublesome.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—No news has been received by the government confirming yesterday's report that Manila had surrendered. The latest dispatch from Admiral Dewey says that Aguinaldo, the chief of the insurgents, is boldly defiant, and that it will require a large force to hold him in subjection.

## NO GUESS WORK HERE.

All Massillon People Have to do is Follow the Example of Fellow Citizens.

Facts are stubborn. Some may be disputed. None can be disproved. A fact is the opposite of fiction: It is always hedged about with proof. Has to stand the test of investigation. Or, it drifts to the realm of doubt. Investigate closely the following. The closer the scrutiny the more convincing the result.

A Massillon citizen speaks here. Speaks from experience and conviction.

Relates facts, stubborn facts, That may be disputed but cannot be disproved.

Mr. John Haag, blacksmith of 24 E. Charles St., says: "I was bothered for some months with a bad back, it aching a good part of the time, dull and steady. It extended up into the shoulder blade and compelled me to tire or give out before the day's work was done. Slight colds, shoeing a horse, stooping at any other work affected it and it became so irksome that I often felt like giving up work on about every job I took. Well, I repaired the trouble by taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I heard of them and went to the nearest drug store and got a box. It was only a short time before they commenced taking effect and they cured me in a few days afterward. I have not felt anything of it since and I believe they made a sure job of it. This is why I advise people that have their kidneys out of order to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They will repair the damage."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

**TODAY'S MARKETS.**

Latent Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, July 30.—Holiday in London and a short session here, caused a dull and featureless market. Some strength however, was shown throughout the list. The bank statement was considered unfavorable. The close was firm.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/4	129 3/4
American Tobacco	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
Atchafalpa (Fid.)	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4
O. B. & Q.	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 3/4
Chicago Gas	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 3/4
Jersey Central	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4
Manhattan	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 3/4
Missouri Pacific	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Rock Island	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 3/4
St. Paul	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 3/4
Western Union	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 3/4

Chicago, July 30.—The recent indications of July wheat coming down to the price of September were fully realized today. After the market had opened steady at a small advance, there was a good many who expected that the shorts would hold the prices up in their efforts to cover, yet it was just the opposite. While July wheat fell 4c September lost only 1c. It is estimated that the short interest in September wheat is 10,000,000, of which less than four millions is available at present. Exports of wheat and flour 722,000 bushels. Common

was a fraction lower on rains reported in Kansas and Nebraska. On the curb September wheat sold at 64 1/2 and the sentiment was bullish on September at these prices. Puts and calls.

Wheat	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	70	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4
Sept	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/4	64 3/4
Dec	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/4	64 3/4
Corn				
Sept	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 3/4
Dec	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 3/4
Oats				
Sept	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Pork				
Sept	9 40	9 50	9 30	9 40
Lard				
Sept	5 50	5 52	5 47	5 50

CHICAGO, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, \$3.70@3.85, cattle steady.

TOLEDO, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 67 1/2.

DALTON, July 30.—Wheat, 65-68. BEACH CITY, July 30.—Wheat, 65-68. The following prices are being paid for the Massillon markets:

**GRAIN MARKET.**

Wheat per bushel	64-70
Wheat (new)	64-70
Rye, per bushel	42-45
Buckwheat	23-30
Barley	42
Wool	44
Flax Seed	15-18
Clover Seed	1-2
Timothy Seed	10-12
Brass, per 100 lbs.	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	90
Hay	\$4 00-10

**PRODUCE.**

Choice Butter, per lb.	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb.	6
Flax, per lb.	3
Shoulders per lb.	3-5
Sides	5-8
Cheese	12
Potatoes	50-60
Apples	4-10
White Beans, per bushel	1-25
Onions	6-70
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-8
Chicken, live per lb.	6-12
Salt, per barrel	6-12

**While the War Lasts.**

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into the shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Voluntary in a hot climate can't exist in it without it. Allen's Foot Ease is sold at all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. in glass bottles. Address Allen S. Leonard, Le Roy, N. Y.

### DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

The only safe, sure and reliable female purgative offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Sent from CHICAGO. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by Z. T. Baitly, druggist.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigations.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Merrell, a son.

Misses Mary and Margaret Lasher are visiting in Akron.

Conrad Hass, of Wilmet, has a farmer's telephone.

H. H. Everhard left on Thursday for Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

A Bell telephone has been placed in J. Welton's boiler works. Call No. 347.

Mrs. John Milan, and son and daughter, are spending the week with friends in Clinton.

George Kratsch started on his wheel on Wednesday morning for Cleveland, where he will visit his grandfather.

Misses Etta and Florence Belter, of New Philadelphia, are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Whitman.

Large quantities of wheat continue to come to Massillon. The prevailing price for both new and old wheat is 68 cents.

The Stark county agricultural board is holding its regular meeting in Canton today. Plans for the county fair will be discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eggert and Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Young have gone to Turkey-foot lake, where they will remain for two weeks.

The Hon. John Sherman, now in Washington, has accepted an invitation to be present at the meeting of the Sherman brigade to be held in Wooster next month.

Superintendent Pontius, of the Stark county workhouse, paid \$851.46 into the county treasury yesterday. The sum was received from other counties for boarding their prisoners.

Bell telephones have been placed as follows: Jacob Wetter's residence, No. 381; A. M. Wetter's office, No. 3-250; Grant Miller's residence, No. 348; George Welton, Jr., residence, No. 347.

David Johns and Richard Johns are opening a new mine near West Brookfield. The W. & L. E. engineers have run a line for a switch to the mine which will probably be opened this fall.

The Chicago Record states that during the month of June thirty-one explosions took place in Chicago, resulting from the use of gasoline stoves. The majority resulted in fires, and in some instances victims were severely burned, and a few died.

The ambulance built for the Massillon state hospital by the Roach & Lang Carriage Company, of Cleveland, arrived today via the C. L. & W. Company. The hook and ladder truck for the hospital fire department arrived at the same time from Seneca Falls.

The case of J. A. Cecil, of Navarre, against John Reese, of Canton, will be tried in Justice Sibila's court on August 20. Mr. Reese is charged with embezzling \$6, and was to have been tried last week, but was injured while enroute to Massillon, by being thrown from his carriage.

The W. & L. E. company is continuing to withdraw its employees from Massillon. Several families are now preparing to move to Norwalk and Toledo and several more of the companies' best engineers have been discharged during the past few days for alleged defective eyesight.

A lively telephone war is being waged at Warren. The Central Company on Wednesday reduced rates from 12 1/2 to 10 1/2 per cent, below the rates on which the New Warren & Niles Company took contracts. Previously the Warren & Niles Company's rates were 33 per cent, below the Central Company.

A. M. McCarty, of the Canton firm of McCarty & McDowell, has received notice of his appointment as referee in bankruptcy by Judge Ricks, of the United States circuit court. Mr. McCarty has jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases in Stark and Carroll counties. The appointment is under the new United States bankruptcy law.

President Farms, of the Ohio Miners' Association, has ordered a continuation of the strike at the Kelly mine at Portland on the C. & P. railway. Electric machines have been put in and 20 men are now doing the work of 100. President Farms has stated that every man who goes to work in the mine shall be blacklisted and published for ten days.

Homer Stone, of Canton, whom Superintendent Richardson recently appointed assistant supervisor at the Massillon state hospital, will begin his new duties on August 15. Superintendent Richardson expects to open the institution for patients on that date, but is not positive that plans can be completed by that time. The delay, however, if one occurs, will not continue the opening more than a week.

The committee on transportation for the Eighth regiment, U. R. K. of P. met at Alliance Tuesday and perfected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania company for the exceedingly low rate of one cent per mile for the regiment and its friends from Ravenna, Niles, Salem, Steubenville, Alliance, Canton, Massillon and Mansfield to Indianapolis August 22, where the grand encampment will be held.

Secretary Oberlin, of the Massillon Street Fair Association, has received encouraging communications from cities encouraging conducted fairs. These will be read at the next regular meeting which will probably be held next week. Matters pertaining to the Massillon fair are progressing finely and the outlook is daily becoming more favorable. President Wise and others, of the association, have about given up the idea of conducting a "midway and think a first-class museum would bring better financial results. The assistance of A. M. Wetter has been secured in looking up attractions.

The commissioners of Stark and Wayne counties inspected the land abutting on the proposed Newman creek ditch, which will probably be built jointly near Orrville, and in spite of the damage claims presented may grant the improvement. On Monday, Aug. 8, the final meeting of the commissioners will be held in Massillon.

The famous Baker estate, in which several Massillon people, in common with others scattered all over the United States, have been interested, has turned out to be a myth. The attorneys representing the hundreds of supposed heirs have submitted their report, which shatters the dreams of fabulous wealth which have been entertained by Baker descendants, the lawyers' research disclosing no such estate as was sought for, and being otherwise fruitless of results.

Alliance had a flag raising Wednesday evening, which was witnessed by at least five thousand people. The Morgan Engineering Company presented the 110-foot pole, which is erected in the public square, and the flag once floated at the mast head of the old battleship Alliance. At the dismantlement of the old ship, by request of the officers the flag was sent to the largest city in the country bearing the name of the ship, and for nearly six years it has been in the possession of the G. A. R.'s of Alliance.

Contracts have been let by the Meuser brothers for the building of four fine residences in North East street, the foundations for which are already completed. Messrs. Ed. Spuhler and Frank Stover will build two to be occupied by Lewis and Ed. Meuser, and J. R. Hanks has the contract for those being built by Henry and Fred. These dwellings will be modern in every respect, and will be a decided improvement to what is now one of the finest residence streets in the city.

Jacob H. Yost, the oldest employee of the great Pennsylvania railway system, died at his home in Bucyrus on Tuesday last. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Company in 1851, then under the name of the Ohio & Indiana. He was given a position as chairman and assisted in the survey of the line through to Ft. Wayne. After the survey was completed he was given other employment on the road, and he has been continuously at work for the same company ever since, an unbroken record of forty-seven years, a record probably not equalled in the country.

Mr. John Mader and Miss Clara Brenner were married at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Berkley at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. They were attended by Miss Catherine Ricksecker and Arvine Mader, cousin of the bride and brother of the groom. Immediately after the ceremony they were driven to their new home on Duncan street, where an elaborate supper, which had been prepared by the groom's relatives, awaited them, together with about twenty-five friends of the young people, all of which was a complete surprise to them. Mr. and Mrs. Mader have the best wishes and congratulations of their numerous friends.

The summary of crop conditions in the United States' climate and crop bulletin for the week ending July 25, shows that the drought conditions of the previous weeks in the states of the central valley and lake regions have been relieved in sections only, and at the close of the week rain is needed over the greater part of the lake region, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys, in portions of New England and the middle Atlantic states, and the greater part of Texas, while portions of the east gulf and south Atlantic states have suffered from excessive rains. Comparatively few local storms of sufficient severity to damage crops have been reported.

### MR. GROSS DISAPPEARS.

He Tells His Wife He Will Come Back, But He Doesn't.

Louis Gross, who resides in Kracker street, told his wife and children that he would surely be home for supper when he left home Thursday morning. Nothing has since been heard of him. Mrs. Gross has asked the police to assist in the search for her husband. If he is alive, Mrs. Gross thinks he is in Canton, where he sometimes goes. This is the first time that Mr. Gross has ever been away from home over night without letting his family know of his intentions, and they are naturally very much alarmed.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

### MRS. M. E. GEIB,

Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

March 10, 1898.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,

Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for Indigestion and Constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. E. GEIB,

1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

### Try Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen feet, blisters and bunions of all kinds, and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels.

## COAL AND MINING.

### Matters Pertaining to the Present Situation.

### THE INFUX OF NON-UNION COAL.

Responsible for the Lack of Work in the Once Flourishing Massillon District—Our Markets Supplied at an Unreasonably Low Rate—Families in Need.

A revival in the coal business in the Massillon district is expected by local operators soon after August 1. On this date the advance of from ten to fifteen cents per ton, decided upon at a recent meeting of the operators' association, will go into effect and will continue throughout the season. Anticipations of the mine owners are not based upon this fact, but dealers have permitted their supplies to diminish and must replenish them before the fall and winter season opens. During the summer months the mines have been idle the greater part of the time, greatly to the discomfort of the miners. Many are now as badly off as they were during the recent prolonged strike, for their income is wholly insufficient to support their families. A prominent operator stated today that a majority of the men in the district were now employed on an average of less than two days per week, and he attributed the cause to the influx of West Virginia non-union coal.

"Much of the trade previously supplied by Massillon mines is now handling this coal," he said, "in spite of the mine workers' boycott, and it is absolutely impossible for us to compete with the West Virginia operators, owing to the extremely low mining rate paid by them. It is to be hoped, however, that the miners' organization will succeed in its effort to oust this coal from our territory, for it has a damaging effect which causes both operators and miners to suffer. When the mines are busy we all prosper, but the present situation is exceedingly unsatisfactory. August or September is expected to bring better results, however, and it is to be hoped that steady employment can be furnished throughout the winter." While the situation in the Massillon district is not as grave as on previous occasions, there are many families who are in want of things, mainly substantial articles of food, which the present condition denies them. A slight increase in trade is noticeable at some mines, but it is scarcely worth mentioning. Almost daily heavy trains of coal pass through the city north bound supplying trade, which, if West Virginia mines were compelled to pay a reasonable price per ton, would be supplied by this district.

All mines in the district, excepting the Western Ohio mine, are in operation today. This is the first day in two weeks that work has been general. All mines were idle Thursday, but the Howells No. 1, Pocock and Minglewood mines average about two days each week.

### A LETTER OF THANKS.

Donations of Massillon's Patriotic Women are Appreciated.

The following letter was received today by Miss Florence Landon, who was some time ago authorized by the United States government to collect supplies for the sick and wounded of the war:

My Dear Miss Landon: The war emergency relief board, of Cleveland, is more than grateful for the donations sent by the board of patriotic women of Massillon. We know that everything that is sent is needed. Please thank all individual makers, and assure them that their labor is appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mrs. CHRISHOLM PAINTER,

Corresponding Sec'y.

### Death of Leopold Kracker.

The body of Leopold Kracker, foreman of the force of stonemasons of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, arrived in Massillon Friday morning. Mr. Kracker's death occurred under very mysterious circumstances, his body being found lying by the roadside near Allegheny, Thursday. Mr. Kracker's wife and relatives in this city were notified at 1:30 o'clock Thursday, and they ordered ed. Private funeral services were that the remains be prepared for interment and shipped to Massillon. The Kracker residence is at 45 West Tremont street. The deceased leaves a wife, but no children. Several brothers and sisters reside in this vicinity. Mr. Kracker was 40 years of age. Although the duties of his position required his absence on every week day, Mr. Kracker usually was able to reach home on Sunday.

There are many theories as to the cause of Kracker's death, but the most reasonable is that he died from a hemorrhage. When the body was first found the country people immediately started a report that Kracker had been murdered. Pittsburgh dispatches, however, say that there is absolutely no foundation for such a conclusion. A bruise over the left eye, sustained doubtless in falling, is the only mark on the body that could have been caused by violence. Besides, his gold watch and everything else of value that he carried were on his person when the body was discovered. Pittsburgh papers state that the police and attaches of the coroner's office are satisfied that Kracker was not murdered at his late residence Saturday morning at 9:30, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating.

The jury rendered its verdict at noon, Saturday, and by the kindness of Coroner McDowell, THE INDEPENDENT is able to publish it today. It is as follows: PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30.—The deceased came to his death from external violence inflicted in some manner unknown to the jury.

HEBER McDOWELL.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL. NORTH LAWRENCE, July 28.—Mrs. C. Rowe is visiting her friends on Urban Hill this week.

The Misses Pilkey, of Canada, sisters of Dr. B. C. Pilkey, are the guests of the doctor and his wife. They will return home next week.

The reception given last Friday evening, in honor of Mrs. Edward Stoolmiller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schuckers, was an enjoyable affair. The lawn was tastefully illuminated, and Prof. Torndt and his class made sweet melody with their instrument, and a luncheon composed of the delicacies of the season was served.

The ice cream festival last Monday evening netted the band ten dollars. This amount seems small considering that twenty-four gallons of cream were sold.

The game of ball between the Massillon and Minglewood teams last Saturday terminated in the eighth inning in a dispute arising from the Massillon team striking out of the established order. It is to be regretted that more sober counsel did not prevail.

M. S. Kirk and family returned to their home in Akron on Thursday.

N. K. Bowman's sister, who resides in Cleveland, is a visitor at the former's residence.

Prof. Torndt and his pupils gave a recital Tuesday evening at the residence of Valentine Wolfe.

Mrs. Driscold was in Massillon on Thursday.

The Minglewoods crossed bats with the Geneva team Wednesday on the home ground. The score resulted 14 to 4 in favor of the Geneva.

### The Governor Refuses to Interfere.

ALBANY, July 30.—[By Associated Press]—Governor Black will not interfere in the case of Martin Thorn, condemned to death for the murder of Goldensuppe.



"Why Women Cannot Sleep."

The highly organized, finely-strung nervous system of women subjects them to nervous apprehensions which no man can ever appreciate. The peace of mind, the mental poise and calmness under difficulties, which is necessary for happy womanhood is only possible when the sensitive feminine organism is in a perfectly healthy condition. If there be any weakness or derangement in this respect no remedy in the world so completely restores womanly health, nervous vigor and capability as the wonderful "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalide's Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. It purifies, heals and strengthens; insures functional regularity; provides physical reinforcement and sustaining power at periods of special weakness and depression.

It is the only medicine which makes the coming of baby safe and comparatively easy. In a personal letter to Dr. Pierce, Mrs. Margaret Collin, of Cutler, Algeria, Co., Ont., says: "I was a sufferer and was cured by Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicine. When I commenced this medicine I could neither eat nor sleep. My hands and feet were constantly cold. I had a wasting, troublesome drain for three months, and my monthly periods were never regular. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me. I feel well. I thank the World's Dispensary Medical Association."

### DRS. K. & K.

The Leading Specialists of America

20 YEARS IN OHIO.

250,000 CURED.

### WE CURE EMISSIONS

Nothing can be more demoralizing to young or middle-aged men than the presence of these "nightly losses." They produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling of disgust and a whole train of symptoms. They unfit a man for business, married life and social happiness. No matter whether caused by evil habits in youth, natural weakness or sexual excesses, our New Method Treatment will positively cure you.

### NO CURE - NO PAY

Reader, you need help. Early abuse or late excesses may have weakened you. Exposure may have diseased you. You are not safe till cured. Our New Method will cure you. You run no risk.

250,000 CURED

Young Men—You are pale, feeble and nervous; nervous, irritable and excitable. You become forgetful, morose, and despondent; blotches and pimples, sunken eyes, wrinkled face, stooping form and nervous countenance reveal the blight of your existence.

### WE CURE VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be, how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the source of your suffering is removed. The organs become vitalized, all unnatural drains or losses cease and manly powers return. No temporary relief, no permanent cure, no exposure, NO CURE - NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

### CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure SYPHILIS, GLEET, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSS, BLADDER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS.

KENNEDY & KERGAN

247 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

# A Woman's Work.

For thirteen years this woman suffered from a helpless infirmity which baffled skillful medical treatment. She was restored to health in a remarkable manner, and is now helpful to other sufferers.

For thirteen years Mrs. George L. Rogers, of West Main Street, Canton, N. Y., suffered from the indescribable tortures of inflammatory rheumatism.

Only persons who have been afflicted with this disease know what such suffering is.

Those who have never felt the pangs of this ailment have not the remotest idea of its tortures.

For years this was an obstinate disease to cure.

In recent years, however, there has been formulated a remedy which successfully cures it.

The many cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People attest to that fact. One of the striking examples is Mrs. Rogers' experience.

"In speaking of it to a reporter she said: 'Thirteen years ago I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of diseases.'

"I cannot begin to describe my sufferings during that time."

"You can judge somewhat of what I endured, when you look at these hands." They were distorted, twisted and swollen.

"My foot, too, is so much out of shape that the big toe lays across the others, the end touching the little toe."

"Notwithstanding I am sixty-five years old, have a pleasant home and other comforts, life to me was far from enjoyable, for all other things pale into insignificance when you are without good health."

"I tried different doctors and many proprietary remedies, but no permanent benefit was obtained."

"Last March I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Before I had finished the first box I began to feel that they were doing me good."

"I continued using them and steadily grew better."

"I have used thirteen boxes of the pills and to-day feel better than for the past fifteen years."

"My appetite is good; I feel bright, cheerful and have a desire to live and enjoy society."

"I have been a member of the Methodist church for many years, but for six years was unable to attend."

"Now I am able to attend the church services regularly and certainly appreciate that privilege."

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful medicine and am confident no other remedy could have effected the wonderful cure they have in me."

"I am glad to state this, hoping that some sufferers may profit by it and obtain relief."

It was nature's own remedy that accomplished this cure caused by impure blood, for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is sold by all druggists.

## INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

### FOR SALE.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS. Established 1882. Good location; will be sold cheap. Address Lock Box 28, Massillon, O.

AWNINGS—Adjustable awnings, five any window, complete with frames, blocks, ropes, etc. for \$2.25 each, also tents of all sizes for rent. Call on Geo. F. Snyder, 24 E. Charles St.

BUGGY—An open side bar buggy with pole and shafts. Same is custom made from Collins, Akron, O. Warren E. Russell, No. 26 Prospect street city.

GROCERY STORE—A business opportunity—Old established stand. Good location (Massillon) will sell cheap if sold soon. If not sold by August 1st, not for sale. Inquire at The Independent office.

LAND—57 acres of land situated two miles east of Massillon. Inquire at C. V. Hammer-Smith's Insurance office, E. Main St.

LOTS—I have for sale 26 one acre lots on Richmond avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 182330. S. Burd.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contractors for plastering and whitewashing. All work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 59 Weber street or 71 West Tremont street.

MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist, or Fortune Teller. There are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs. Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1400. The value of these books no money could buy them. She has traveled all through Europe, London, Paris, Berlin and Sweden. She has had 31 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from 100 to 500 to give the satisfaction she can. Give information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony, English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No 281 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Canton Brewery.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

### FOR RENT.

A HOUSE of 8 rooms, 120 East Tremont street, opposite the Episcopal church. Inquire of A. T. Skinner, 42 S. East street.

FOUR roomed house rear of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

FIVE roomed house and out kitchen; city and cistern water. No. 70 Duncan street. Inquire at C. A. Wendling's grocery, corner Tremont and Park streets.

FOUR roomed house on S. West street. Inquire of Geo. Wendling, No. 55 W. Tremont street.

SEVEN room house, No. 7 Washington Avenue. Apply at 108 Center street.

### WANTED.

AGENTS—Ladies or gents to canvass city and vicinity; first-class sellers, big money to good workers. Inquire for "Home Hotel, cor. Tremont and Mill streets."

EMPLOYMENT—Bright young man who has arranged to attend school, wishes employment morning and evening. Not afraid of work. Wishes board in exchange. Inquire at Business College, Phone 118.

HORSES TO BOARD—Every horse gets a box stall with good clay floor; accommodations first-class. Wm. Bantz, West Side Livery, 16, 18 and 20 W. Tremont St.

MAN—Steady man for delivery wagon and solicit orders. Steady work. References required. Address S. Independent office.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home; children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.

### THE INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

are giving general satisfaction.

It costs but a quarter

# WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY. BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

## KROWN-O-LINE

Cures All Skin Diseases.  
Heals All Wounds.  
Cures Scalp Diseases.  
Stops Falling Hair.

Buy it and use it for anything where an Ointment is suggested.

## ECZEMA AND SKIN DISEASES.

Persons troubled with Eczema, Itches, Blotches, Rash, Syphilitic sores, Blackheads, Scalp diseases, any sore, cut or burn, for any abrasion from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet look no further for immediate relief and permanent cure. Applied after shaving, Krown-O-Line quickly heals the skin, leaving it soft and smooth. Any face can be closely shaved every day where Krown-O-Line is used. Relief from Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, is secured by a single application of Krown-O-Line through the nostrils.

Persons who delight in Cycling, Bowling, Ball-Playing, Sparring, etc., will find Krown-O-Line a welcome adjunct to their outfit. For the "rubbing down" process which athletes undergo after violent exercise, Krown-O-Line applied to the muscles and joints will insure absolute freedom from all aches and pains. For Rheumatism and Lameness it is a certain and unfailing remedy, giving almost instant relief from pain. A clear, handsome complexion is obtained by the use of Krown-O-Line. Sunburn, Tan and Freckles disappear, leaving the face bright and cherry.

Krown-O-Line has never failed to cure any disease of the skin. Krown-O-Line stops falling hair; prevents baldness; cures scalp diseases or itching scalp, by destroying certain microbes at the roots of the hair. A single application will convince any one that this is true. Krown-O-Line is guaranteed and for sale by

**RIDER & SNYDER, MASSILLON, O.**